



New Jersey Numismatic Journal

The Journal of the Garden State Numismatic Association
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Frances Cackowski, Editor

The Larry Gentile Legacy Continues ..

Meet Chris Donato and William Robins



Will (1) and Chris (2nd from right) received the first GSNA's Larry Gentile Memorial award. Larry Gentile Jr (right) made the presentations along with President Dave Bailey

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

What a year we had in New Jersey Numismatics! Two thousand nine was a year to remember with all of the activity in the state.

The May show was a great success. In spite of a down market, most of the dealers had a profitable show. This does not happen by accident. The old GSNA regulars work long and hard behind the scenes.

Tom Hyland – Tom is the heart and soul of the show, as well as the brains. Tom spends the entire year in show preparation sending out contracts, as well as giving dealers TLC to all who set up.

Jim Majoros – Jim is a whirlwind of energy that helps drive the show. Whether he is facing a TV cameraman or making announcements at the microphone, Jim is a vivid GSNA presence.

Ray Williams – Ray is our master electrician who helps to layout the wiring to keep all of the lights working, in addition to ensuring that the tables are set up properly.

Steve Searle – Steve, our treasurer, keeps track of all of the income as well as expenditures for the show. He also keeps an eye out for any saving that we can make.

Cezar Dumago – Cezar, our membership chairman, not only keeps the list of members up to date, but records and finalizes the new member applications during the show.

Speaking of membership, a special thanks should be give to Mal and Joanne Heckman who work hard at the front desk, checking membership, collecting admission and dues, and signing up new members. This membership drive is the life blood of the GSNA.

Tom Rothacker, our corresponding secretary, is our old reliable at the show, attending to the little “issues” that come up as well as working hard to both set up and break down the tables.

Eric Knapp, our webmaster, also designed and produced the professional show brochure - a document that we all can be proud of.

Finally, my special thanks to all of the other GSNA members who volunteered to set up, work the front desk, and did all of the tasks requested of them. It is everyone's hard work that keeps the show first rate, year after year.

In addition, this year, a special kudo should go out to Carol Middleton and Sharon Hyland for planning, executing, and serving at our first ever GSNA Dealer's Reception. Due to their effort, a great time was had by all, and it was our way of thanking our dealers for their support.

For those of you who did not hear the news, Ocean County Coin Club was voted the GSNA's club of the year again. I have had the pleasure of visiting several times, and was always impressed with its YN program as well as its active membership. This year is even more impressive since an old stalwart (and now current president) Dennis Berube was selected as our GSNA's Numismatist of the Year. Congratulations to both Dennis and Jim Majoros (Past President) for jobs well done for many years.

In addition, three YN's shared this year's award since the committee could not choose among such talent. They are Mike Mastellone, William Robins, and Chris Donato. Congratulations.

New Jersey was well represented in other shows as well. The ANA show in LA saw Steve Middleton take two first place, and one second place showing in the three exhibit categories that he entered. An almost impossible accomplishment considering the level of exhibits at the ANA.

In September, Whitman Publishing launched a new show in Philadelphia. The Atlantic County Club, recently founded, did a great job as host club. A major show on New Jersey's doorstep is always welcome.

I have visited most of the clubs in New Jersey and am proud to say that coin collecting is alive and well. Active support of local clubs by its membership is key to the growth of the hobby.

The NJNS was a launching pad for our own Spencer Peck. He was recently elected to serve on his local council. Everyone who knows Spence agrees that he will be a dedicated public servant. Congratulations for the victory!!

If one would sum up the hobby in 2009, in one word, it would be gold. The gold market started to warm up just about the time of last May's

show and has shown no signs of letting up just yet. It is with hindsight that I think of the auction at the show, and realize that the prices would soon become super bargains. Who knows what it will be in 2010?

Finally, as 2009 comes to an end, Fran and I wish you and yours the happiest of holidays and a happy, healthy, and prosperous New Year.

Your fellow numismatist,
Dave Bailey

Very Sad News

Just as this journal was going to print, I learned that Steve Middleton lost his battle with cancer. Steve and Carol were not just numismatic acquaintances, but also my friends. It is too late to do anything in this journal, but I ask all of you to help me put together a fitting memorial for the next issue. Please send me pictures, stories, and anecdotes. If you do not wish to write up something yourself, just call me at 718-761-6596 and I will handle that end of the business.

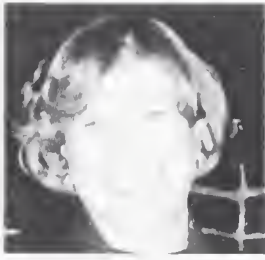
Steve was an active, giving part of NJ numismatics, and he will be so missed. The GSNA has made a donation, per his request, to the ANA Summer Scholarship Fund, in his name. I encourage any of you who were touched by his kindness and generosity, to consider making an individual contribution as well.

Fran

Interested in making your hobby even more fun? Why not join the Flushing Coin Club? Share your knowledge and learn from other numismatists. It meets the second Friday of each month. For more information, please call 718-379-5490, daily from 8:00 AM to 2:00 PM.

Or Write:

Flushing Coin Club
P.O. Box 754008
Parkside Station
Forest Hills, NY 11375



Letter from the Editor

By Fran Cackowski

Well, it is hard to believe that another year has passed by so quickly, and this journal is so terribly late. I apologize, and I have no real excuse except that my tasks at work have changed due to layoffs and the economy. After working at a computer all day long, I have trouble disciplining myself to sit down at one during my free time. One day leads to another, and the months go by.

However, I have some wonderful news. Starting with our next journal, I will have a fantastic co-editor who will work with me to produce a better, more timely product. He is Zach Beier, a name that you should all know. Zach was a past GSNA YN of the year, a recipient of several ANA summer scholarships, a winner of multiple exhibit awards, and a contributor of several fabulous articles to this journal. (There is one in this issue about lesser known US Mints that I know everyone will enjoy.) Zach will give us a new and youthful perspective on the hobby and the experience of collecting, and I am so pleased that he has agreed to join me. However, we need articles in order to produce an interesting journal. Please, please consider writing about your numismatic experiences, club events, and personal interests. Share your hobby with your fellow GSNA members.

I wish all of you a wonderful holiday and a happy New Year. I look forward to greeting all of you at local club shows during 2010 as well as the convention in May. Save the dates, (May 13-15), mark your calendars, and save your change for the Dave Wilson Scholarship Fund.

I hope to see you soon.

Fran

The 2009 Convention



Jim Majoros (r) as he was interviewed by a reporter



Dennis Berube (l) accepting the Numismatist of the Year Award



Jim Majoros (r) accepting the “Club of the Year Award” for OCCC



Our three YN's accepting their award.
Mike Mastellone (right) Chris Donato (second from right)
and Will Robins (left)

ANA Update

An extraordinary time was had by the few Jerseyites that attended the ANA Annual Convention in Los Angeles in August. The convention had so much for so many, however, attendance was not what was expected so there may not be a return trip there in the future, in my opinion. What capped the convention off was the pre-banquet reception thrown by Carol and Steve Middleton that drew many friends and acquaintances at their room in the hotel. I was there and wouldn't have missed it as Carol and Steve go out of their way to insure everyone enjoys their visit. Thank you very much Carol and Steve. Carl Feldman of the NJNS and Watchung Club was there along with David Menchell from NY City. The affair was also a joyous one in celebrating 3 more Exhibitor awards for Steve. His three were, "The Making of a Terence Cardinal Cooke Medal," "Engraved Columbian Halves" and "Guatemalan Coin Novelties." Congratulations Steve!

Although he was a non-attendee, 18 year old Zachary Beier won the Derek Pobjoy Award for his exhibit, "The 50 State Quarters Program." Zachary also took 2nd and 3rd place awards for exhibits titled, "First to Last: The 50 State Quarters Program," "Making Your Money Stretch," "Your passport to the Past: The David R. Cervin Ancient Coin Project. Zachary's younger brother, Simon, placed 2nd for his exhibit, "Cruise Adventure - Creatures of the Sea." Congrats to Zachary and Simon.

There are a number of club shows without any exhibits and it would certainly enhance the show with a few exhibits for visitors to see and even vote for the best to present a few awards at the end of the show. Give it thought club officers!

Cliff Mischler took over as the new ANA president with Tom Hallenbeck as his VP. J.P. Martin, Jeff Garrett and Scott Rottinghaus joined Joe Boling, Chester Krause, Walter Ostromcki and Wendell Wolka on the Board. If any GSNA'er has any question or comments for the ANA, do not hesitate to contact me.

The next ANA convention is scheduled for March 25 - 28 in Ft Worth, TX. Previously, the mid-year convention was three days and they now have extended it to four. Closer to us is the annual ANA Convention to be held Aug 11 - 15 in Boston, MA, only 211 miles from

New York City, so hopefully, we'll have a GSNA collectors contingency in Boston.

Jim Majoros

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YN ZONE - - - For our juniors in the GSNA, here are three New Year's resolutions for 2010.

1 - Join the ANA for only \$14 annually and be eligible to receive collectible items for completing quizzes appearing in the ANA "Your Newsletter." This will include ANA YN dollars that can be used for ANA YN auctions either by mail or at the ANA Summer Seminar.

2 - Do an exhibit of some of the items you have collected and exhibit them at a local show or at the GSNA convention in May.

3 - Write a short article (50 - 100 words) about a coin that you particularly like and why and submit it to the editor of this publication - e-mail: asifran@yahoo.com

REPLYING TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WILL GET YOU 3 NUMISMATIC ITEMS:

1 - Name the first 3 states quarters struck by the U.S. Mint.

2 - Select 3 of the following 6 factors that usually determine the value of a coin: Rarity - Size - Age - Condition - Beauty - Demand

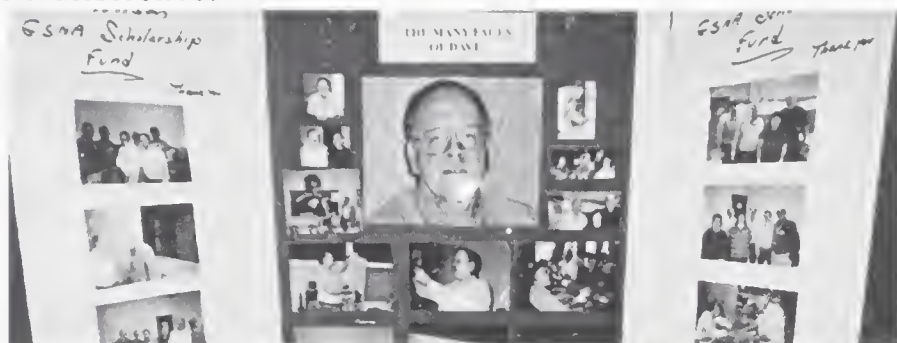
3 - What is the 1943 Lincoln cent commonly called?

"A copper penny" - "A tin cent" - "A steely cent"

Send your answers to: Jim Majoros, 65 - 16th St, Toms River, NJ 08753 or e-mail to: major9@a.comcast.net or fax to: (732) 255-6911 and list your name, mail address, GSNA member number and your age.

Dave Wilson Scholarship Fund

Support our YN's!! The Dave Wilson Scholarship Fund is alive and well. Start saving your pennies and nickels and dollars **NOW** and bring them to the May Convention, put them in the jar, and make a difference.



The GSNA Convention Needs Exhibitors!!!

Share your hobby with others and plan to exhibit at the convention in May! Part of the pleasure of assembling a collection is sharing it with your fellow numismatists.

The GSNA provides locked cases, so your treasures are secure, and it is the ultimate "Show and Tell".

Speakers Bureau

The GSNA Needs Speakers!!!

Do and you have information to share with others in the manner of those like William Dewey Dave Wilson? If so, please join our Speakers Bureau. You may have devoted many years in accumulating your knowledge, and it is important for the future of the hobby that this knowledge is shared. Sharing is how we all learn. Contact you editor with the topics that you are willing to speak on. (The GSNA will provide a \$25.00 travel stipend for each presentation given by a member to a club to which he or she is not a member.)

THE PHILLIPINES – A NUMISMATIC PERSPECTIVE

By Dave Bailey

“And now for something completely different.” I borrowed the old Monty Python line to propose something completely different for your collecting consideration – Philippine American coins.

The Philippines came under American sovereignty as a result of the Spanish American war. American expansion came to the Pacific, and added the territories of Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines in 1898. It was decided to issue coinage only for the Philippines. The coinage would be issued based upon the old Spanish peso, but would be at a two to one par with the American dollar. Thus the coinage would be denominated in pesos and centavos, rather than dollars and cents. The coinage was identified both as United States of America and Filipinas (Philippine), the Spanish name for the territory.

The coinage issue started in 1903 with a shipment of coins from the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints. The obverse left little doubt about the nation controlling the islands. A handsome federal shield of stars and stripes mounted by a heraldic eagle with outstretched wings was featured on the obverse. The date was placed below. The reverse featured the work of a Filipino American artist who came up with two impressive designs. The minor coinage consisted of the half, one, and five centavo denominations. It featured a Filipino seated on an anvil. To his right is an active smoking volcano.

The silver coinage could be considered one of the best albeit unknown designs of American coinage. A walking female reminds one of the later walking liberty half dollar on the St. Gaudens twenty dollar gold coin. The coinage features the same anvil and volcano, but the female is in a wind storm. Her hair is flying to the right and the wind makes her dress very form-fitting – quite scandalous for the period.

Before we look at the different series of the coinage, several factors must be examined that influence the rarity of American Philippine coinage.

First and foremost is mintage. Compared to the mainland issues, the Philippine coinage is relatively tiny. Many of the mintages are a million or less. These coins saw heavy use and are generally seen in very good or fine condition.

Second, climate has an effect on collectability. The Philippines have a tropical climate. Copper does not hold up well in high humidity. Copper-nickel does not do much better with greenish corrosion forming in the elements of design and lettering. Thus, unless extra special care was given, most Philippine centavos and five centavos fell victim to this environment, thereby lessening high condition copper for collectors.

Third, meltings and withdrawals also accounted for millions of coins. The first withdrawal came early in the series. The price of silver spiked in 1907 and the government required that circulating silver be returned. Indeed, if one looks at the 1906 S peso, the mintage does not reflect the extreme scarcity of the coins. The government struck 210,000 in the San Francisco mint. As the coins were being unloaded from a freighter, the order was given to cease and not unload the coin sacks. One bag split as it was being carried back to the ship and dock workers scrambled to gather up the coins. Not all were turned in, and therefore it has become one of the major rarities of the series.

World War II saw another great withdrawal of the coins. The Japanese captured the Philippines in 1942. Both copper and silver were targets of their interest. Silver for its value and copper its value as a war material. The Japanese did fail to get the millions of silver pesos that were backing up the Philippine notes. Brave navy divers took barge loads of the silver pesos and dumped them into Manila Bay. After the war, many of these were recovered, but the salt water took its toll. The coins were blackened and etched. Sometimes, these coins are offered for sale described as "sea surface." Philippine coinage joined many other world and US coins at the big silver melt of the late 70's. At .800 fine, many dealers culled stock and sent them to be smelted.

High grade Philippine coins were not generally saved by local collectors. Even the Proofs with 500 mintage could be bought from the Manila Post Office as late as the 1930's. This is a general indication of the interest in the coinage in the Philippines itself. With this in mind, let's examine the availability of the copper series. The easiest series to complete is the half centavo. If you do not count the "Proof only" mintage of 1905-1908, there is two years in this type, the 1903 and 1904. These coins, about the size of a dime, were saved in quantity. They could be had in MS 63 for just a couple of dollars. Both coins were struck in the Philadelphia mint and are fun to have. The one centavo has less than thirty dates from 1903 to 1936. Three mints shared the striking duties.

The Philadelphia mint took first responsibility and issued coins for three years 1903-1905 (again not counting proofs). These were some of the largest mintages of 10-17 million. Therefore they are relatively common in extremely fine / uncirculated. However, they are scarce in full red.

San Francisco took over minting responsibility and issued centavos from 1908-1920. Mintages were rather low, with an average of 4 million struck each year. There are several key dates, namely the 1909S (1.7 million, 1915S (2.5 million), and the 1918S (large S). These are the best strikings and a MS 63 can be had for less than 100 dollars. In my opinion, this is a bargain!! For the budget minded collector, extra fine can be had for less than ten dollars.

In 1920, the least known US mint opened for operation, Manila. No mint mark was used from 1920-22, but in 1925, an "M" was placed under the shield. (See Zach's following article on little known US mints.)

In 1937, political changes influenced the coinage. The United States proclaimed the Commonwealth of the Philippines. The Manila mint struck centavos from 1937-1941. US armed forces brought the last of the centavos when the Philippines were invaded with the idea of liberating the islands. The mintage was a huge 58 million.

The collector will notice that the Manila mint issues are softly struck. Thus a 1935 in uncirculated condition would compare unfavorably to extra fine centavo of the 1908-20 issue.

Needless to say, Philippine copper coinage is a challenging fun series to collect. I plan to examine the copper nickel and silver coinage in the next issue.



1921 Fifty Centavos

Five Mints-A Little Taste of History

By: Zachary M. Beier

When we think of the word “mint” – it might be the herb we use for flavoring or the piece of candy that is red and white which melts in your mouth. And then there is the United States Mint, the place that produces and distributes our coins. When we hear about the United States Mint, we usually think of the Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco Mints and on occasion, West Point. But many people do not even know that there were once U.S. Mints in Dahlonega, Georgia; Charlotte, North Carolina; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Carson City, Nevada. Or even the one located in the capital of the Philippines known as the Manila Mint. A review of these five Mints will give a “taste of history” of these Mints of the past, and what has happened to them.



Let us start with the New Orleans Mint, which is probably the best known of the “Five Mints”. The New Orleans Mint was established in 1838 in New Orleans, Louisiana, which was one of the biggest American commercial centers of its day. The

building was designed by William Strickland, who was noted as a nineteenth-century Gothic style architect. Strickland was also the architect of the Philadelphia, Charlotte, and Dahlonega Mints, as well as the Second Bank of the United States. The New Orleans Mint first produced coins from 1838 to 1861. On January 26th, 1861, the Mint was closed down when Louisiana seceded from the Union, but it reopened in 3 days on January 29th, 1861. By then, however, the Confederacy had taken over the New Orleans Mint and all of its money, valued at over \$500,000. The Confederacy’s original plan was to have the New Orleans Mint produce coins for them during the war. But after four months of producing coins, they ran out of the bullion (metal) in order to make more coins. Therefore, the Mint closed down on May 31st, 1861; and for the rest of the Civil War, it served as a place for quartering Confederate troops. The following year after the Mint closed down; the Union Navy under Admiral David G. Farragut captured the Mint as well as the rest of New Orleans. The Union then occupied New Orleans for a while, but for many Southern people, the Mint building was considered a hated symbol of the Union occupation. One Southern citizen took this a little more

seriously and it cost him his life. On April 25th, 1862; David Farragut ordered the mayor of New Orleans to put up the U.S. Flag on all the public buildings. The mayor of New Orleans, John T. Monroe, told Farragut that he could not do it because it was beyond his power. So, Captain Henry Thomas of the *U.S.S. Pocahontas* and some soldiers went on top of the New Orleans Mint, took the Confederate flag down, and put the U.S. flag up. A large number of the city population looked on in anger, ready to tear the flag down, but the soldiers said that if anyone came on top of the building and tried to take the flag down, the *U.S.S. Pocahontas* would shoot them down. However, a steamboat gambler named William B. Mumford went up with six other people to take the flag down. The ship fired and Mumford was hit with a flying brick, while still holding the flag. As Mumford carried the flag to city hall, the people cheered for him as a hero and tore up the flag into pieces along the way. Three days after this incident, Benjamin Butler, who was in charge of all the Union ground forces, heard about the incident and decided that Mumford needed to be arrested. On May 1st, 1862; Mumford was arrested and charged with "high crimes and misdemeanors" in violation of the laws of the United States. On May 30th, 1862; Mumford was held on trial and was found guilty. And on June 7th, 1862; Mumford was hanged in the New Orleans Mint courtyard, a place that he wanted to be hung at, because according to the Spanish custom, he thought that would be the perfect place. After Mumford's hanging, there was no more activity at the Mint. It was closed down with all its machinery damaged, until it was reopened as an Assay Office in 1876. But a U.S. Mint agent named James R. Snowden talked with the head of the Assay Office, a man named Dr. M. F. Bonzano, to find out about the condition of the building to know whether to produce coins there again. After receiving the report, Snowden sent over new minting equipment to the Mint. He also had the building fixed up and in 1879, the New Orleans Mint was put back in official minting service. The real reason why Snowden refurbished and reestablished the Mint was because Congress passed the Bland-Allison Act of 1878, which authorized the purchase and minting of a large quantity of silver every year. The Treasury Department needed additional facilities to follow this bill, so they reopened the New Orleans Mint. Even though they did produce a lot of silver coins, most of them were kept in storage instead of being put into circulation. President Rutherford B. Hayes then appointed Henry S. Foote, a former Mississippi Senator, to be the new superintendant of the New Orleans Mint. The New Orleans Mint once again was producing coins and during its second run, from 1879 to 1909, it produced silver dimes, quarters, half-dollars, dollars and \$5 and \$10 gold pieces. In 1907, two years before New Orleans closed

down; it was authorized to produce 500,000 silver twenty-centavo coins for Mexico as part of America's plan to start producing coins for other countries. The Mint was shut down in 1909 because with this Mint and all the other Mints producing coins, they were producing more than needed, so the government stopped funding the New Orleans Mint. So after many years of faithful service, the government officially closed down the Mint in 1911 and all of its minting machinery was transferred to the Philadelphia Mint. After the Mint closed in 1909, the original Mint building served as a home for a variety of purposes during the 20th century, such as a United States Assay Office, a Federal prison, a storage building for the Coast Guard, and even as a fallout shelter. In 1981, the Louisiana State Museum bought the Mint building and it now serves as a part of the Louisiana State Museum. In 2005, when New Orleans was hit heavily by Hurricane Katrina, the Mint building was very heavily damaged, but was repaired and reopened in 2007. The Mint building has been named as a National Historic Landmark because it is the oldest existing structure to have served as a United States Mint. The New Orleans Mint also used to house an art gallery, and it was the only one (except for the Charlotte Mint) to do so. The New Orleans Mint is best known today for its gold coins, and Morgan dollars. Almost all coins made at the New Orleans Mint have an average quality, and therefore high quality struck New Orleans Mint coins are very high in value. All New Orleans Mint coinage has an "O" mintmark on their coins. Most people that worked at the New Orleans Mint were men, although the Philadelphia Mint sent several of their women workers to New Orleans to teach the men how to adjust the money. Adjusters were workers who weighed the planchets to make sure they were all the right weight before being struck.



The Carson City Mint is probably the next best known Mint among coin collectors. It was located and built in Carson City, Nevada in 1869, but did not strike its first coin until 1870. In 1863, Congress passed an act which authorized the construction of a branch

mint in the lower Western states, but because of the Civil War, construction was delayed until 1867. A.B. Mullet, who was the Supervising Architect of the Department of the Treasury, designed the building. The construction supervisor was "The Father of Carson City",

Abraham Curry. It was built during the discovery of the Comstock Lode (silver boom) in Nevada, and its primary purpose was to hold the silver collected by the miners and to produce coins for the people of the West. The Comstock Lode was considered to be the silver version of the California Gold Rush. Just as the U.S. Treasury built the San Francisco Mint during the California Gold Rush, the Mint built the Carson City Mint to process silver being mined. The Carson City Mint made over 50 different issues of circulated coins from 1870 to 1893. They made coins of different denominations, from dimes to gold dollars. During those years, they produced over 56 million gold and silver coins. After the Mint was decommissioned in 1893, it was turned into a United States Assay Office from 1895 to 1933. In 1939, the Federal government sold the mint to the state of Nevada. Since then, the Carson City Mint building has been turned into the Nevada State Museum and it still operates to this day. Carson City Morgan dollars are the most popular of all Carson City coinage and all coins made at Carson City have a "CC" mintmark.



The Dahlonega Mint was built under the same circumstances to that of the Charlotte Mint. Gold was discovered at the town of Dahlonega, Georgia and therefore started the first North American gold rush known as the Georgia Gold Rush.

Unfortunately, just like in Charlotte, North Carolina, there were problems with what to do with the gold found in Georgia. Miners tried to convert their gold into coins and were unsuccessful. If the miners sent the gold to Philadelphia, there was a very good chance that Indians or robbers would steal their hard earned gold. So, in 1838, the Dahlonega Mint was built and established. The reason why this Mint was built was so the miners could tap the new gold finds and to provide a place where the gold could be assayed and sold. This Mint also had the latest steam minting technology and because they had such updated technology to produce coins, the coins that came from the Dahlonega Mint are of very high quality and had very high detail. However, the mintages for all Dahlonega coins were very low. Less than 1 percent of all coins made at the Dahlonega Mint exist today. The Dahlonega Mint produced coins from 1838 to 1861. In 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War, the Confederate Army seized the Dahlonega Mint. However, unlike the New Orleans and Charlotte Mints, the Confederates never produced any coins at Dahlonega. In 1878, a fire destroyed the Mint and it was never rebuilt.

again. But during its time as a United States Mint, it produced over 6 million dollars worth of gold coins. They produced \$1, \$2.50, \$3.00, and \$5.00 gold pieces. Dahlonega was the only other Mint besides Charlotte to produce only gold coins. All coins made at the Dahlonega Mint have a "D" mintmark. Just as a note, the Dahlonega mintmark is not to be confused with the Denver mintmark. The Denver Mint was established about 30 years later (1907 to be exact) after the Dahlonega Mint was destroyed by a fire, so it is pretty easy to figure out which coins are from Dahlonega and which ones are from Denver. And Denver does not produce any gold coins.



The story of how the Charlotte Mint came to be is a very interesting story which started in 1788. A 17 year old boy named Conrad Reed went to a place in North Carolina called Cabarrus County. He found a rock that weighted 17 pounds and took it home with him. For years, his family used the rock as a

doorstop, until 1802, when Conrad's father took the rock to a jeweler. The jeweler found out the rock was made of gold and offered Mr. Reed \$3.50 for the rock. But Mr. Reed, not knowing any better, took the money and thought it was his lucky day. However, a year later, one of Mr. Reed's slaves was digging and found a 28 pound gold nugget. This time, Mr. Reed knew what it was. This second find is what actually triggered the Carolina Gold Rush. Reed also established the first gold mine in the United States, the Reed Gold Mine. After that, people started coming to the Carolinas to "Seek their fortune" and in time, getting employed for gold panning was second only to farming in this entire Southern area. In fact, until the California Gold Rush came around, North Carolina was #1 in the area of gold production and they mined over 1 million dollars of gold each year. But there was a problem, the miners were having trouble turning all of their gold into gold coins and Philadelphia was weeks away, going right through Cherokee Indian territory. If a miner sent his gold to Philadelphia, he had to pay shipping fees, and there was a chance that it would get stolen by either Indians or bandits. As a temporary solution, the Bechtler family began their own private gold mint. While miners supplied them with gold, they made gold coins that were widely accepted in trade. After the War of 1812, President Andrew Jackson signed a bill authorizing a new branch of the

United States Mint down in the Carolinas. On March 28th, 1838, The Charlotte Mint finally struck its first coinage bearing a “C” mintmark. The Charlotte Mint was one of only two Mints that were authorized to strike only gold coins. When the Civil War started, the Confederacy took control of the Charlotte Mint. They made coins there for a brief time until the October of 1861. They turned the building into a Confederate headquarters and a hospital for the remainder of the war. After the war, the mint was never reopened and therefore, production ceased. But the Charlotte Mint was able to mint over 5 million dollars worth of gold coins. In 1867, like all other Mints before them, the Charlotte Mint was turned into a United States Assay Office and it continued until being stopped in 1913. In 1873, the North Carolina government asked the Federal government if they could reopen the Charlotte Mint, but their request was denied. After that, the building was used for a variety of things, like being a Red Cross hospital during World War II. In 1931, the building was demolished to make plenty of room for a post office, but the people of Charlotte gathered up the pieces and rebuilt the Mint building at a new location in Charlotte. In 1936, the building was turned into an art museum called The Mint Museum of Art. It was the first art museum to be established in North Carolina at the time. It is actually still being operated today, and in the museum, there is a complete set of Charlotte Mint gold coins as well as thousands of pieces of artwork.



The Manila Mint is probably the least heard about U.S. Mint. After all, it was not even located in the United States. The Manila Mint was located in the capital of the Philippines and on record is the only U.S. Mint building not located in the 48 continental United States. In, 1903, when the United States

took control of the Philippines after the Spanish-American War, there were no coins to use in the Philippines. So, from 1903 to 1919, the Mint produced coins for the Philippines at their Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints. You can tell where they are from because they have either a P or S mintmark. But the Mint decided to open a branch Mint in the Philippines so they could produce coins easier. So, the Manila Mint opened its doors in 1920. The Manila Mint produced coins from 1920 to 1922 and from 1925 to 1941. When the Japanese forces captured the Philippines in World War II, they actually had their own people operating the Manila Mint because they captured all the native people and put them in captivity. When the United States Army, under General

MacArthur, came back to the Philippines and recaptured the islands in 1945, the Manila Mint was destroyed in the process. All U.S. coins made at the Manila Mint have an "M" mintmark with a little dot over the top. The current Mints that we have now are in Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, and West Point. But it is nice to know that there were other United States Mints throughout America that helped pave the way for coin collectors today. You can probably find out more about these Mints at your local library or on the Internet.

References

Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia
www.us-mint.info
www.rarecoins.org Charlotte Mint
The United States Mint
www.blanchardonline.com

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May 13 - 15, 2010

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Fri. 10 AM - 7 PM
Sat. 10 AM - 4 PM



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Email: tash67@embarqmail.com

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NJ GSNA Club Representative: Craig Steible

Sussex County Coin Club

Meeting Time: Second Monday of the month (except August and December) at 7 PM

Meeting Location: Sussex County Library, Wantage Branch, 69 Route 639 Wantage, NJ 07461

GSNA Club Representative: Doug DelGurecio

New Jersey Numismatic Society

Meeting Time: Third Monday of the month (except August) at 7:30 PM

Meeting Location: Helen Chase Room at the Madison Public Library

Madison, NJ GSNA Club Representative: Harry Garrison

Trenton Numismatic Club

Meeting Time: Fourth Monday of the month

Meeting Location: AAA Mid-Atlantic Building, 3 AAA Drive Exit 5B
off I-195, Hamilton, NJ 08691

www.trentoncoinclub.org

GSNA Club Representative: Harry Garrison

TUESDAY EVENING CLUBS

Watchung Hills Coin Club

Meeting Time: First Tuesday of each month (except August) at 7:30 PM

Meeting Location: Rolf's Restaurant, 65 Stirling Rd, Warren, NJ

www.watchunghillscoinclub.com

GSNA Club Representative: Tom Rothacker

Northern Valley Coin Club

Meeting Time: Fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM

Meeting Location: Demarest Methodist Church, 109 Hardenburgh Road, Demarest, NJ

WEDNESDAY EVENING CLUBS

Roxbury Coin Club

Meeting Time: First Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM

Meeting Location: Roxbury Township Library, 103 Main Street, Succasunna, NJ

Club Website: www.ledgewood.net/rocc

Westchester County Coin Club

Meeting Time: Third Wednesday of each month at 8:00 PM

Meeting Location: Community Meeting Room of St. Pius X School

Ramsey Road in Scarsdale, NY

MacArthur, came back to the Philippines and recaptured the islands in 1945, the Manila Mint was destroyed in the process. All U.S. coins made at the Manila Mint have an “M” mintmark with a little dot over the top. The current Mints that we have now are in Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, and West Point. But it is nice to know that there were other United States Mints throughout America that helped pave the way for coin collectors today. You can probably find out more about these Mints at your local library or on the Internet.

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Club Website: www.ledgerwood.net/rcc

Westchester County Coin Club

Meeting Time: Third Wednesday of each month at 8:00 PM

Meeting Location: Community Meeting Room of St. Pius X School
Ramsey Road in Scarsdale, NY

WEDNESDAY EVENING CLUBS (continued)

Hackettstown Coin Club

Meeting Time: Fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM

Meeting Location: Hackettstown Community Center on Route 46

Club Website: www.hackettstowncoinclub.org

Atlantic County Numismatic Society

Meeting Time: First Wednesday of the month at 7:00 PM

Meeting Location: Linwood Public Library, 301 Davis Ave, Linwood, NJ (609) 926-7991

GSNA Club: Jason O'Grady ajcooms@gmail.com

THURSDAY EVENING CLUBS

Ocean County Coin Club

Meeting Time: 1st and 3rd Thursdays of the month at 7:40 (Jrs at 6:50)

Meeting Location: Ocean Fire House (Arnold Ave Pt. Pleasant Beach)

GSNA Club Representative: Dennis Berube

Club Website: www.ocecoinclub.org

West Jersey Numismatic Society

Meeting Time: Third Thursday at 7:00 PM

Meeting Location: St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Collingswood, South Jersey

Corner of Park Blvd and Dill President: Fred R. Giebel

Contact: Dennis Helmer at D.P.HELMER@COMCAST.NET

Clifton Coin Club

Meeting Time: First Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM.

Meeting Location: Clifton Recreation Department, 1232 Main Street, Clifton, NJ

The Currency Club of Chester County

Meeting Time: Third Thursday of each month at 7 PM

Meeting Location: Borough Hall, corner of Adams and Gay Streets, West Chester, PA

FRIDAY EVENING CLUBS

Summit/Chatham Coin Club

Meeting Time: Second Friday of each month

Meeting Location: Chatham Borough Fire House, 54 Fairmont Ave, Chatham Borough

SATURDAY AFTERNOON CLUB

Classical Numismatic Society

Meeting Time: Second Saturday of each month

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